प्रमुख नगरों में हाथ में ली गई थीं। गंगा कार्य योजना के दूसरे चरण पर कार्य प्रारम्भ किया जा चुका है। राष्ट्रीय नदी कार्य योजना के अन्तर्गत इसी प्रकार की स्कीमें संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से तैयार की जा रही है।

(ग) से (च) जहां एक ओर तेजी से शहरीकरण एवं औद्योगिकीकरण के कारण नदी में प्रदूषण भार बढ़ा है फिर भी, जहां कहीं भी गंगा कार्य योजना के पहले चरण के अन्तर्गत स्कीमें पूरी हो चुकी हैं, गंगा की जल गुणवत्ता में काफी सुधार हुआ है। ऐसी आशा है कि जब गंगा कार्य योजना के चरण-II तथा राष्ट्रीय नदी कार्य योजना की स्कीमों पर कार्य आरम्भ एवं पूरा हो जाएगा तब भी इसी प्रकार का सुधार देखा जा सकेगा।

Pollution Control in Bengal

2846. SHRI OP. KOHLI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT and FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item titled "Pollution Control in Bengal: SC orders being distorted" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 11th July, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not implementing the orders of the Supreme Court; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to get the orders of the Supreme Court implemented; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) In the Newspaper report, two sets of cases have been mixed up. One set of cases relates to petition No. 792 of 1993 — D.P. Bhattacharya Vs West Bengal Pollution Control Board in the Supreme Court of India, wherein six small scale industries at Behala Chanditala area in Calcutta have been directed by the Court to be shifted to non-residential area. This case arose out of separate Petition and is not connected with the other case, namely, Public Interest Litigation Writ Petition (Civil) No. 3727 of 1985—M.C. Mehta Vs Union of India and others regarding trade effluents being discharged into river Ganga. In the former case, representations have been made by the six small scale industries to the Supreme Court for reconsideration of their orders. These industries have submitted the requisite information as desired by the Supreme Court. The West Bengal Pollution Control Board and the National Environment Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur have submitted reports to the court on the status of the antipollution measures taken by these six small scale units. The matter is likely to come for hearing in the Supreme Court on 19th August 1994.

In a separate matter not connected with any of the above two cases, Central Pollution Control Board has issued directive under sub-section 1 of section 18 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 to take necessary action for immediate closure of all the 35 secondary lead smelting units in the Picnic Garden and Kankurgachi area in Calcutta for not complying with pollution control standards. This matter is being dealt with bilaterally between the West Bengal Government and Central Pollution Control Board.

The State Government has reported that there is no distoration nor is there any intention to ignore or overlook or bypass the Supreme Court Orders in respect of industrial Pollution 'cases in West Bengal.

Dumping of Debris in Upper Ridge and Shanker Road, Delhi

2847. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that daily truck loads of debris consisting of mortars, bricks and lime among other refuse, .are being dumped in the cross

section of Upper Ridge and Shanker Road thereby endangering the fragile ecosystem in the Ridge, which is the only green lung of Delhi; and

(b) if so, what remedial steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi no specific complaint has been received in this regard. However, degradation of Delhi Ridge forest area has taken place in the past due to encroachments, diversion for non-forest purposes and felling of trees. Recently, certain steps have been taken to protect Ridge from further degradation which include:—

(i) Issue of notification under Section-4 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 for declaring Ridge as a reserved forest.

(ii) Appointment of a Forest Settlement Officer to look into the rights and concessions of the people.

(iii) Issue of notification for constitution of a Ridge Management Supervisory Committee having members from concerned Government Departments and Non-Government Organisations.

(iv) Initiation of the process of demarcation and survey of Delhi Ridge through Survey of India.

पर्यावरण को बचाने के लिए वनों का विकास

2848. **श्रीमती उर्मिला बिमनभाई पटेल:** क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 30 जून, 1994 की स्थिति के अनुसार पर्यावरण को बचाने के लिए तथा सरदार सरोवर परियोजना के पैकेट के अनुसार संबद्ध कमी को पूरा करने के लिए कितने हेक्टेयर भूमि में वनों का विकास किया गया है और कितनी भूमि में अभी वन लगाए जाने बाकी हैं;

(ख) इन वनों के विकास के लिए निर्धारित किया गया लक्ष्य कब तक प्राप्त होगा; और

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सामाजिक वानिकी योजना और अन्य योजनाओं के अधीन कितने पेड़ उगाए गए हैं?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमल नाथ): (क) और (ख) 42393 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र में वनरोपण के निर्धारित लक्ष्य के प्रति 37382 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र में पहले ही वनरोपण किया जा चुका है। शेष 5011 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र में वर्ष 1994-95 के दौरान वन रोपण किए जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) 1991-92 से 1993-94 के पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कुल 12.53 लाख हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र में वनरोपण किया गया है और निजी भूमियों पर वृक्षारोपण के लिए 376.53 लाख पौधे बांटे गए हैं।

Agreement between India and Germany for Cooperation on Environment

2849. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Germany have agreed to sign a Memorandum of Understanding for cooperation in the Geld of environment; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) During the visit of Dr. Klaus Topfer, Minister for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of the Federal Republic of Germany to India in July, 1994, the subject of signing a Memorandum of Understanding on Coopration in Environmental Affairs between India and Germany was discussed.

(b) The details of the Memorandum of Understanding will be subject to the final text to be agreed between the Government of India and the